

THE  
**PHILADELPHIA REGISTER,**  
AND  
**NATIONAL RECORDER.**

VOL. I.

Saturday, May 15, 1819.

No. 20.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**

Of this number of the National Recorder, the publishers have printed a larger edition than usual, with a view of distributing them gratuitously, and thus making the work better known, and they hope, of procuring some additional subscriptions, and some assistance from those pens which are qualified to promote the objects of the publication.

These objects are to advocate internal improvement in the most extended sense of the words; not only as relating to roads and canals, but to our manners, morals and laws. These subjects do not receive so great a portion of public attention as their importance requires. We are always eager to hear any thing of our relations with foreign powers, and are too indifferent to those less brilliant concerns which encounter us every day of our lives, which depend entirely upon our own exertions, and more affect our prosperity than any thing external can possibly do.

In this country we are happily situated for improvements of every kind. Freed from the shackles which a long perpetuation of abuses, or an invincible attachment to ancient prejudices or customs, have cast upon the philanthropists of Europe, we need nothing more to reform error, than a general correction of public opinion; and this, from a variety of obvious causes, is more easily effected here than in any other part of the world.

It becomes us to embrace a season of tranquillity, to make such improvements

VOL. I.

as the progress of human knowledge may have suggested in the fabric of society.

We will mention a few of the subjects upon which it is thought the zeal and talents of the friends of society may be well employed.

*The reformation of the penal code and of the public prisons.*

*The poor laws*—Let us look to the distress that an erroneous system has cast upon England, and remember that we are following her steps, and we shall find ample cause for serious consideration of this most important matter. Connected with both these subjects, is that of an universal diffusion of the first elements of learning, which, by placing the power of acquiring knowledge in the hands of all, will enable every one to continue the cultivation of his faculties, will diminish vice, which is the effect of ignorance and the cause of poverty, and will open the way for talents and virtue to that station in society to which they are entitled.

*The Abolition of Slavery.*—It was long thought, that the only obstacle to the completion of this work, was the unwillingness of the slave owners to agree to it. It is now generally acknowledged, that if the exertions of all were united, there would be many difficulties to overcome. We have too long persisted in the crime, to escape without punishment, and it behoves us to avert as far as we can the evils which threaten us by speedily arranging some plan for removing the stain of slavery from the South and West, with the least possible injury to the slaves and their owners.

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*Political Economy.*—To extend the knowledge of the first principles of this science, whether by essays upon important points, or by a collection of such statistical information as may be useful, is the very earnest desire of the publishers, because they consider it a subject of peculiar importance to the welfare of a nation whose government is founded upon the opinions of the people.

From these specifications it will be easily understood with what intentions the publication was commenced. The subjects we have mentioned are to be considered as merely illustrations of our plan and not as a definition of it. The publishers wish to avoid circumscribing themselves in their choice of subjects, because they are desirous of being able to insure a paper that will possess interest every week, but these are the subjects which they think will be most useful, and they are those towards which they feel the greatest interest.

Mr. Niles' Register consists generally of documents relating to the relations of the general government with the nation, and with foreign parts. Such a work is highly deserving of public encouragement, and Mr. Niles' is an excellent one. It is thought, however, that it will not interfere with this publication, as the objects are so different.

☞ The communications of the friends of improvement will be gratefully received.

There has been a paper published by the New York police, which professes to be an intercepted letter, containing a development of a grand plan for inundating the country with counterfeit bank notes, and exhibits, *in alphabetical order*, the names of a great number of banks, whose notes have been successfully imitated. The whole letter bears all the marks of being intended to *quiz* the police officers. The editor of the Baltimore Morning Chronicle is, however, of a different opinion, and after showing the great evils that arise from counterfeiting bank notes, he thus expresses himself:

"We hope that our legislators will turn their attention to this subject—that they will impart sufficient energy to the laws for the detection and the condign punishment of such ruffians—that they will not suffer the dignity of justice to be disgraced by frivolous and imbecile

attempts to bring retribution on the guilty wretch—that they will feel for suffering and unprotected innocence with an honourable sensibility, who are sacrificed by them, if the laws are inefficient. But we say this with all possible sincerity, that if laws are found inefficient; if a banditti can meet, and confederate, and mature their plans to put such enormous infamy into a systematic shape: that justice should supersede the course of what is commonly denominated law; that the whole mass of society should then be moved in its awful and individual majesty—that ruffians should suffer without law if they cannot suffer by law."

We regret exceedingly to have read such sentiments in a paper conducted by a gentleman whose literary reputation had induced us to hope much from him in the capacity of an editor of a daily paper, and whom we never should have suspected of advocating mobs. For the *majesty* of the "*whole mass of society*," when moving beyond "the course of what is commonly denominated law," we have very little *awe*, and would rather that the ruffians should continue their depredations, than that they "should suffer without law."

We cannot however believe such doctrines to have been deliberately uttered by a gentleman for whom we have so much respect, and can only reconcile them to our former opinion of him, by supposing them to have been hastily written in an indignant moment.

It is a proud feature in the character of Americans, that "they are always submissive to the meanest officer that comes in the name of the law." We hear in this country of no nightly attacks on the watch, no crippling of bailiffs; and if we have seen *one mob*, it has been with such universal bursts of execration, that it must be considered as an exception to our general habits. That such may always be our boast, is our earnest prayer, and we doubt not that the editor of the Morning Chronicle will say *Amen*.

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### Communications.

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*For the National Recorder.*

#### SLAVERY.

The iniquity and impolicy of slavery are so very clear, that nothing but the



strongest motives of self interest can so cloud the reason of any one as to make him unable to perceive them. We therefore see in all great questions relative to this subject, that the citizens of those states which are freed from this evil are unanimous in their opposition to it.

The resistance which was given to the late motion in Congress to prohibit the introduction of slavery into the new states, was indebted for the support it received from some of the members of the middle and eastern states, to a belief that the restriction in view was beyond the powers conferred upon Congress by the constitution. Mr. Shaw, of Massachusetts, has lately expressed himself to this effect in a letter to his constituents. How this opinion can exist it is difficult to perceive; in none of the published debates are any strong reasons offered for it.

The following is part of the constitution:

"The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year 1808."

The words "*states now existing*," seem to imply that states thereafter created were not included in the prohibition. What else could they mean? If they meant this, it was an express grant to do what the advocates of freedom have attempted in the case of Missouri territory. But let us pass by this, and consider another part of the sentence. What is the meaning of the word *migration* in this part of the constitution, if it be not transportation from one state to another? And if this be its meaning, is it not as complete a delegation of power to prevent the extension of slavery, as the most zealous advocates for a strict interpretation of the constitution could desire? I must confess that this grant appears to me to be conclusive. I should be glad to know upon what grounds Mr. King and the other senators, who are known to disapprove the existence of slavery, founded their opinion of the unlawfulness of the amendment to the constitution of the proposed new state of Missouri.

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

*For the National Recorder.*

## DANDIES.

There is hardly a newspaper or magazine published of late, without some allusion to the *Dandies*, or some exceedingly humorous story relating to them. I have become entirely sick of the subject, and throw down the paper with disgust when I see them introduced.—What is the reason of all this clamour against the fops of the present day, and why are they deserving of more ridicule than their predecessors? There is indeed more apparent attention bestowed upon dress by young gentlemen now than I recollect to have seen for many years past, but as Dr. Johnson says, "the whole tribe of vanity and folly should be left to expire of themselves."

I am disposed to believe that the nickname "*Dandy*" has, more than any thing else, contributed to the increase of the ridicule cast upon the present devotees of fashion. A cant word is much more widely spread and more easily understood and more readily used than a definition of a species. The reproaches that are cast out against any fashion are entirely disregarded by the *haut ton*, and have but little effect in preventing imitation.—If they could do this, I would be willing to submit to the eternal witticisms of the newspapers, and yield my peace for the correction of public manners.

TESTY.

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[The following communication, though it has appeared before, was intended originally for our paper, and we now publish it with pleasure, because we rejoice in the prosperity of our city, which it represents. At the same time it is not our wish to enter into the contests of the comparative superiority of New York and Philadelphia, or to exalt the one at the expense of the other.]

FOR THE PHILADELPHIA REGISTER.

## Improvement of Philadelphia.

Viewing every thing connected with the improvement of the city and liberties of Philadelphia as interesting, I request you will give the particulars herein contained, and which were, carefully, collected during the taking of the names of the citizens for the Directory, the latter end of the year 1818, a place in your useful paper.

The number of new *dwelling houses* erected in the year 1818, was 527 brick, and 218 frame, making a total of 745.

In addition to the above, a number of large fire proof warehouses, working-shops, stables, &c. &c. were erected in the same year: also several brick places of worship, two large brick public school houses, in each of which, several hundred male and female children are receiving the benefit of education on the Lancasterian plan, an elegant and large brick Custom House, a large and neat brick building called "Christ Church Hospital for Widows," a neat building improved for the accommodation of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank; a large brick building in Wagner's alley, in the lower part of which evening service is held by the Rev. Mr. Skinner; the two upper rooms are spacious, and at present to rent, being well calculated for schools, on the Lancasterian plan, a brick Market house; preparations were made for building the United States Bank; and Washington Public Square, (formerly "Potter's Field") containing eight acres, was handsomely fitted up, being laid out in gravel walks and planted with a great variety of trees, procured from different parts of the United States, which, when they arrive to maturity, will make it one of the most delightful promenades in the union; the North East, now Franklin Public Square, was partially improved, together with a variety of other improvements, as the enclosing of United States Navy Yard with a brick wall; enclosing a new burial ground belonging to the Friends, in the same manner; improving the streets, water works, &c. &c.

This being a proper opportunity, I will embrace it, to make an estimate of the present number of *dwelling houses* and *inhabitants*, within the built parts of the city and liberties.

By a particular enumeration taken by the writer of this, in the year 1810, of the *whole* number of buildings, it appeared that there were 9232 brick and 6582 frame dwelling houses; 1184 brick and 278 frame store houses; 227 brick and 157 frame manufacturing buildings; 1128 brick and 3776 frame workshops, stables, &c. making a total of 22,769 *buildings*. The new *dwelling*s of the

above, erected in 1810, was 566 brick and 407 frame, making a total of 970.

From the above *accurate* statement, I think I can, with safety, estimate the average number of *dwelling*s erected each year, since 1810, at 500, making together 4,000, which added to 15,814, the number of *dwelling*s in 1810, makes a total of 19,814 dwellings, up to the latter end of the year 1818.

In order to ascertain the present number of inhabitants, multiply the 19,814 dwelling houses by 6, being a moderate average of persons to each dwelling, and the product will be 118,884 inhabitants, in the built parts of the city and liberties:  $6\frac{1}{2}$  persons produces 128,791 souls.

You have no doubt observed that our *modest* brethren, the New Yorkers, are very much in the habit of *puffing* their city up, on all occasions, as the largest and most populous, of the republic; but to the enlightened and liberally inclined of both cities, it will only be necessary to present an *official* statement to enable me to rectify so erroneous an impression. "By a census of the city of New York\* taken in April, 1816, it appears there were 51,378 females, and 48,741 males, making a total of 100,119 souls." In 1810, the whole number of souls in the city of New York, was 96,373. The present number of dwellings in New York, is estimated at 17,000, but I am credibly informed that no actual enumeration of the whole has been taken.

That New York surpasses Philadelphia, in some particulars, admits of no doubt. In a commercial point of view, being so adjacent to the sea, and having her port open during the winter, gives her, considerably, the advantage over the latter city, and ranks her first in the Union: her citizens are more spirited: her City Hall, is an elegant edifice, and many of her places of worship are more beautiful than ours, most of them being ornamented with spires, which contribute much towards beautifying their city; but, I can say no more.

Philadelphia surpasses New York, without any kind of doubt, in wealth and population; in the number, neatness, durability, convenience and beauty of her

\* The city embraces the whole island, which is  $14\frac{1}{2}$  miles in length, by from one to two in breadth.



dwellings; in the number and regularity of her streets; the markets need hardly be mentioned, as in them she stands acknowledgedly pre-eminent; in naval architecture she has no rival; neither has she, in the United States, in the extent, durability and variety of her manufactures; and some of her public buildings are not equalled by any in the union. She stands first, in every thing connected with literature, medicine, the fine arts, and printing; her works for supplying the city with water and means of extinguishing fires, have no equals in any other city; her public institutions are very numerous, so much so, indeed, as not to admit, to advantage, at present, of the establishment of any more for religious, humane, charitable, benevolent, literary or monied purposes.

Before I close, I will observe, that I am well acquainted with both cities, and I think I can vouch for the general accuracy of the statements and opinions contained in the foregoing lines; if I have erred, I wish to be corrected: I am always open to conviction. The above remarks were not produced by invidiousness, in the least degree, being only meant to correct erroneous opinions that have spread too widely, without, before, meeting with any refutation.

A CLOSE OBSERVER.

## Miscellany.

### AN ADDRESS

*From the Pennsylvania Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, for the relief of Negroes unlawfully held in Bondage, and for improving the condition of the African Race; on the origin, purposes and utility of their Institution*

The Pennsylvania society for promoting the abolition of slavery, for the relief of free negroes unlawfully held in bondage and for improving the condition of the African race, has been impelled by urgent considerations to lay the following representation before the public.

The society originated in a voluntary association, formed shortly after the passage of the act of March 1st, 1780, for the gradual abolition of slavery. A law which, although it did not pursue the full development of natural rights set forth in our state constitution, has the merit of being the first legislative procedure in any nation in favour of the unfortunate African, and of having laid a

foundation on which reason, humanity and justice have since raised some valuable superstructures.

Soon after this law was passed, it was perceived that its moderate and humane provisions would often be evaded—that the humble efforts of the unassisted black, to obtain the freedom to which he might be entitled, would too frequently fail, and that the law would probably remain the empty ornament of our code, without yielding even the imperfect benefit it intended.

It is in all cases a duty on citizens to enforce the laws of their country. If a law is inexpedient it should be repealed, but while it retains the character, it ought to be accompanied by the powers of a national rule of action.

The association, confining itself to this duty, had the satisfaction, as its principles became known, to find its numbers increase.

The legislature approved the course it pursued, and in the year 1789 an act was passed to incorporate it by the title it now bears.

The venerable name of Franklin would not have been found in the list of its presidents, had not its principles possessed that tendency to public good which his superior mind enabled him so well to perceive and his benevolent heart always led him to promote.

With his name we unite those of James Pemberton, Benjamin Rush and Caspar Wistar, who successively occupied the same office, of all of whom it is barely justice to say that they would not have consented to fill a station inconsistent with the best interests of humanity.

The first object enumerated in the corporate title was to promote the abolition of slavery, to convince the slave-holder of the injustice of this unnatural species of property which seems now to be generally reprobated in the abstract, but which in some other states has become practically interwoven in their systems.

The climate and the soil, the moral, religious and political habits of Pennsylvania refute all pretence for the continuance of it among us. Public opinion slowly advancing has gradually reduced the number of our slaves and the co-operation of time will soon efface the stain entirely.

The second object was to procure the freedom of those who were unlawfully held in bondage. In this respect the efforts of the society were expensive and laborious, and it is believed that no instance of unjust detention within the sphere of their powers came to their knowledge without being made a subject of their care. This is at present chiefly confined to the endeavour to suppress the illegal and unjust attempts of a dishonorable class of men who sometimes violently seize, or under false pretences arrest by colour of law, free persons resident among us, and who are often detected in carrying through our state those whom they have purchased or stolen elsewhere, for the purpose of sale in the southern parts of the union.

The third object, the improvement of the

condition of the African race is of extensive and increasing concern.

The descendants of those who were brought into our country by force, and compelled to constant labour, with little attention to the cultivation of their minds, have a just claim upon us for instruction and assistance, to endeavour to render them more capable of encountering the difficulties of ignorance and poverty, and of becoming useful citizens.

One of the best modes of attaining this desirable object at present, seems to be to attend to the education of their children. For this purpose schools have been instituted and pains been taken to induce the parents and friends to send their children to receive instruction.

But in relation to all these objects, and particularly the last, the society finds itself limited and restrained by inadequacy of funds. Were its means equal to its wishes, a general plan of competent education would be adopted, by which it would be in the power of every parent of the coloured race to give his child an opportunity of acquiring the art of reading, writing, and primary arithmetic.

With this preparation it is proposed that the young men should be placed out to mechanic and agricultural employments, and it is hoped that on such foundation they would be found able to support themselves in a reputable and useful manner.

In pursuit of these three great objects many of the members of this society have employed a great portion of their time, and individually incurred considerable expense; they have frequently met with opposition from the interested, the unfeeling and the uninformed; their intentions have been misinterpreted, their efforts resisted, and their characters traduced. Yet they have persevered, and conscious of the integrity of their motives and the obligations of their charter, they mean to persevere in "promoting the abolition of slavery" wherever it is found practicable: in "relieving free negroes unlawfully held in bondage" wherever the fact comes within the sphere of their corporate powers and the law will afford relief, and in "improving the condition of the African race" by extending the means of instruction, promoting industry, encouraging those who are honest and laborious, and aiding when necessary in the punishment or coercion of those who are incorrigibly depraved.

This statement of our labours and our views, it is hoped will meet with the approbation of the community.

But the finances of our society, originally slender, have been reduced by the necessity of constant disbursements. A call for pecuniary assistance is generally unwelcome, yet it is hoped that on those who may concur with us in thinking that the system we have pursued is eventually conducive to national benefit, the call will not be made in vain.

A committee appointed for the purpose will shortly wait on our fellow citizens, and those who are inclined without further appli-

cation, to transmit their donations to the Treasurer, Thomas Shipley, will receive the thanks of the Society.

*By order of the Society.*

W. RAWLE, President.

Attest—B. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

*Philadelphia, April 29, 1819.*

## SLAVERY.

Setting aside all considerations of religion, justice and humanity, the existence of *slavery* in the United States should be abhorred by every American, on account of the disgrace that it casts upon the cause of liberty in other parts of the world. Advancing our claims to be considered the first of nations in this great cause, and professing to hold out to the world an example of rational freedom, it becomes us to make our conduct consistent with these high pretensions, and to do nothing that may tend to retard the influence of those principles which are rapidly pervading Europe, and opening the eyes of kings and nations to their true interests.

This country is regarded with no common attention, as the scene on which the great improvements in government are to be tested. How ardently, therefore, as patriots and as men, ought we to strive to present a view of unrestrained freedom and unlimited justice.

The following extracts are from the *Edinburgh Review*, No. LXI.

"The great curse of America is the institution of slavery—of itself far more than the foulest blot upon their national character, and an evil which counterbalances all the excisemen, licensers, and tax-gatherers of England. No virtuous man ought to trust his own character, or the character of his children, to the demoralizing effects produced by commanding slaves. Justice, gentleness, pity and humility, soon give way before them. Conscience suspends its functions. The love of command, the impatience of restraint, get the better of every other feeling; and cruelty has no other limit than fear."

"That such feelings and such practices should exist among men who know the value of liberty, and profess to under-



stand its principles, is the consummation of wickedness. Every American who loves his country, should dedicate his whole life, and every faculty of his soul, to efface this foul stain from its character. If nations rank according to their wisdom and their virtue, what right has the American, a scourger and murderer of slaves, to compare himself with the least and lowest of the European nations?—much more with this great and humane country, where the greatest lord dare not lay a finger upon the meanest peasant? What is freedom, where all are not free: where the greatest of God's blessings is limited with impious caprice, to the colour of the body? And these are the men who taunt the English with their corrupt parliament, with their buying and selling votes. Let the world judge which is the most liable to censure—We who, in the midst of our rottenness, have torn off the manacles of slaves all over the world;—or they who, with their idle purity, and useless perfection, have remained mute and careless, while groans echoed and whips clanked round the very walls of their spotless Congress. We wish well to America—we rejoice in her prosperity—and are delighted to resist the absurd impertinence with which the character of her people is often treated in this country: But the existence of slavery in America is an atrocious crime, with which no measures can be kept—for which her situation affords no sort of apology—which makes liberty itself distrusted, and the boast of it disgusting."

"Certain it is, that the affairs of the United States have hitherto been generally administered, in times of great difficulty and under a succession of presidents, with a forbearance, circumspection, constancy and vigour, not surpassed by those commonwealths who have been most justly renowned for the wisdom of their councils. The only disgrace or danger which we perceive impending over America, arises from the execrable institution of slavery—the unjust disfranchisement of free blacks—the trading in slaves carried on from state to state—and the dissolute and violent character of those adventurers, whose impatience for guilty wealth spreads the horrors of slavery over the new acquisitions

in the south.\* Let the lawgivers of that imperial republic deeply consider how powerfully these disgraceful circumstances tend to weaken the love of liberty; the only bond which can hold together such vast territories, and therefore the only source and guard of the tranquillity and greatness of America."

#### *Periodical Publications.*

As matter of record and literary curiosity, we subjoin a list of the numbers purchased on the last day of every month by the first bookselling establishment in Paternoster Row, and perhaps in the world, for distribution among their retail correspondents. It serves to show the proportion of general sale: and it must surprise foreigners to learn that this is the consumption of one (though the chief) of the many wholesale establishments who send monthly parcels to every part of the world:

- 650 Monthly Magazine
- 550 Gentleman's Magazine
- 450 Monthly Review
- 450 Sporting Magazine
- 300 British Critic
- 300 European Magazine
- 300 Ladies' Magazine
- 225 New Monthly Magazine
- 225 London Medical Journal
- 320 Eclectic Review
- 175 Thomas' Annals
- 175 Medical Repository
- 150 Blackwood's Edinb. Magazine
- 125 Philosophical Magazine
- 125 Repository
- 125 Ackerman's Repository
- 75 Literary Panorama

4550

These numbers, as the regular monthly consumption of one wholesale house, will appear the more extraordinary, when we state, that on the decease of the late M. Millin, at Paris, we discovered that the total monthly sale of the *Annales Encyclopedique*, the best journal in France, did not exceed 350 copies; and that of the new *Journal des Savans*, set up by the Bourbon party, did not exceed 200 copies; a fourth of each being sold in Great Britain. [*Boston Athenæum.*]

\* See Mr. Fearon's Account of the Slave Trade on the Mississippi, and his frightful extracts from the newspapers of New Orleans.



## Pedestrian's Hobby Horse.

Baron Von Drais, a gentleman at the court of the Grand Duke of Baden, is the inventor of this ingenious machine, called *Drais Laufmashin* by the Germans, and *Draisena* by the French.—Under direction of the same individual, some years since, a carriage was constructed to go without horses, but as it required two servants to work it and was a very complicated piece of workmanship, besides being heavy and expensive, the baron, after having brought it to some degree of perfection, relinquished the design altogether in favour of the machine here presented, and now introduced into this country by Mr. Johnson, of 75 Long Acre. It is a most simple, cheap and light machine, and is likely to become useful and generally employed in England, as well as in Germany and France; particularly in the country, in gentlemen's pleasure grounds and parks. By medical men on the continent it is

esteemed a discovery of much importance, as it affords the best exercise for the benefit of health.

The swiftness with which a person well practised can travel is almost beyond belief; eight, nine and even ten miles may be passed over within the hour on good and level ground.—The inventor, Baron Von Drais, travelled last summer, previous to his last improvement, from Mannheim to the Swift relay house, and back again, a distance of four hours journey by the posts, in one short hour, and he has lately with the improved machine, ascended the steep hill from Gernsbach to Baden, which generally requires two hours, in about an hour, and convinced a number of scientific amateurs assembled on the occasion, of the great swiftness of this very interesting species of carriage. The principle of this invention is taken from the art of skating, and consists in the simple idea



of a seat upon two wheels, propelled by the feet acting on the ground. The riding seat or saddle is fixed on a perch upon two double shod wheels, running after each other, so that they can go upon the foot-ways, which in summer are almost always good. To preserve the balance a small board covered and stuffed, is placed before, on which the arms are laid, and in front of which is the little guiding pole, which is held in the hand to direct the route.

These machines will answer very well for messengers and other purposes, and even for long journies; they do not weigh fifty pounds, and may be made with travelling pockets, &c. in a very handsome and durable form.

The price, as we are informed, is from £8 to £10.

Pedestrian wagers against time have of late been much the hobby of the English people, and this new invention will give new scope for sport of that sort.

[From the Union.]

### *Revival of Learning in Greece.*

According to the new *Mercuré du Rhin*, the literary civilization of the modern Greeks is making an incessant and rapid progress. The number of secondary schools, or gymnasia, daily increases; and the principal establishments are at Smyrna, on the island of Chio, and Kydonies, a city of from eight to ten thousand inhabitants, opposite to the island of Lesbos. It is chiefly at the latter place, that the most lively enthusiasm reigns for the revival and propagation of knowledge. A young man of that city was sent by his master to Paris; where he remained a sufficient length of time to perfect himself in the art of printing: and the daughter of one of the teachers in the same city, named Erianthia, has translated into modern Greek the work of Fenelon upon the education of young females. Professors Olkonomas and Konmas, of Smyrna, are celebrated for the extent and profundity of their erudition. But what is a still greater proof of the vigour, with which civilization and science are again springing up in Greece, is, that the inhabitants of Chio have united to create funds destined to the immediate

establishment of a considerable public library, and ultimately to the erection of a large and appropriate edifice.

[From the Richmond Enquirer.]

### *On the propriety of establishing a New Professorship in the University of Oxford, in England.*

It was a subject of astonishment, in the age of Sir Isaac Newton, and it remains not less so in the present age, that such extraordinary advances in science should be made by an individual.

A singular felicity attended also the career of that illustrious man. He had the happiness of enjoying, during his life, the fame, the honours, and the rewards, which seldom attend the learned and the great; but which, as Dr. Lempriere judiciously remarks, are often lavished, with insulting profusion, on their remains, or their posterity. The doctrines and the philosophy of Newton obtained, even in his own day, an universal reception in the scientific world: and to him and to Pope were liberally, though not unjustly, assigned that living distinction, and that cotemporaneous admiration, which the capriciousness of mankind withheld from a Milton, and from a Shakspeare.

The philosophers of France, and especially D'Alembert, endeavour to account for both these remarkable particulars in the destiny of Newton, by attributing it to a cause, which it is, unquestionably, honourable in them to assign; but which, if true, would redound infinitely more to the honour of the English nation. They ascribe to that people a *generous sensibility to the merits of their men of intellectual eminence*. Mr. Hume concurs in attaching this fine quality to the English character; but the editors of the *Edinburgh Review* give the pre-eminence in this respect to the Italians. Perhaps every people has a certain proportion of this disposition; while none can boast of an entire exemption from the opposite delinquency. Numerous are, indubitably, the instances of unmerited neglect; but it is also undeniable that, to the merits of Linnæus, his country was just, and that neither a Franklin nor a Washington was left to receive the tardy veneration of America.

There are, however, circumstances in relation to Sir Isaac Newton, which, if attentively regarded, may afford aid in accounting both for his extraordinary advances, and his early and well earned celebrity.

Without deviating into the history of either of the sister seats of British learning, the establishment of the Lucasian Mathematical Professorship in the University of Cambridge, may be regarded as a permanent link in that concatenation of causes, by which, under Divine Providence, this most exalted intellect was to be reared. Nor less important in its ultimate results was the appointment of the celebrated Dr. Isaac Barrow to that professorship. Thus the whole mass of mathematical attainment, extended almost to its impassable limits, was, at an early period of life, delivered over to the capacious mind of Newton, to be by him so successfully and gloriously applied to physical science for the benefit of a new age; and for the wonder of many ages which are yet to follow.

Although the right of claiming Newton as its alumnus is justly esteemed a high and honourable distinction by the University of Cambridge, yet, it is presumed that, on a fair and impartial consideration, the palm of literary and scientific eminence and usefulness, appertains to the University of Oxford. It is on this account that the suggestion of a new professorship, which might, in due course of time, produce grand and unexpected results, has been made in relation to that university.

A sentiment has very generally been entertained, since the advances of Newton in natural philosophy, since the brilliant discoveries which succeeded them in chemistry, and since the general *intumescence*, if that expression be admissible, of every department of learning, that, from its diversity and extent, the entire mass of human knowledge can never be reduced to system.

The abortive attempts of Pythagoras, of Aristotle, of Bacon, of Locke, of D'Alembert, have tended greatly to confirm and strengthen this impression.

The literati of Scotland have long abandoned the expectation of such an improvement in science. The most recent expression of their despair, is contained in the Edinburgh Review for Sep-

tember, 1816. They notice Descartes as having made an attempt to give a system of all the sciences. Such do they imagine the difficulty of this task, that they regard the attempt as alone, *excusable when lectures are the sole means of instruction, and when all instruction must be expected from a single lecturer.* This barbarous stage science has long since passed; and, therefore, in its present improved state, they use, with reference to such a system, the discouraging language—"THIS IMPRACTICABLE PLAN."

The learned and ingenious gentlemen are, however, by no means insensible of the value of such a system; and lean to the idea of its practicability, in relation to the subordinate divisions.

The following remarks are as elegant as they are judicious.

"The very general divisions seem to us a much less useful subject of consideration than the subdivisions. The number and exactness of these last, in the physical sciences, must be regarded both as an indication and as a cause of their great advances in modern times."

"The very defective nomenclature, and imperfect subdivision of the moral and political sciences, is attended with practical inconveniences; of which a better example cannot, perhaps, be given, than the want of a line of demarcation between *politics* and *political economy*, and the confusion of political with economical reasonings in the most important legislative discussions."

More generous, and less desponding, is the English mind. Those gentlemen who, in England, preside in the department of criticism, when discussing the same subject, and prompted by the same occasion—the appearance of professor STEWART's erudite and far-famed dissertation—use a language which is far from being compatible with the idea, that it is, at this era in science, *inexcusable* to make such an attempt. On the contrary, they expressly say, that it is an attempt *which would give them pleasure.*

The following sentiments breathe the genial aspirations of hope.

"Had our author tried his strength with D'Alembert, indeed it would have been another matter."

"The object which he attempted, in his preface to the French Encyclopædia, was one of exceeding difficulty; and, on



that account, quite beyond his powers, which, except in mathematics, were only moderate."

"But a philosophical account of the objects and limits of speculative science, of the relation in which the various branches stand to each other, of the progress which each has made, of the causes by which their further advancement has been respectively retarded, of their present state, and of the problems which still remained undiscussed or undetermined; is a desideratum in philosophy, which it would have given us pleasure to find the eloquent pen of Mr. Stewart employed in supplying; but which, we willingly admit, he is not to be blamed for not having attempted on the present occasion."

May not the long delay in effecting this object, and the long want of progress in it, be fairly attributed to the prevalence of the hopeless sentiments first alluded to in reference to its accomplishment: and to the consequent neglect in which this department of scientific attainment, if such it may be considered, has been held? If it had been duly cultivated, might it not, like mathematics, have approximated a stage of perfection; might it not, like natural philosophy, have evidenced a sensible improvement; might it not, like meteorology, have at least made its commencement.

That the want of this desideratum may, therefore, no longer be the opprobrium of learning; that this branch, or rather general *amplexus*, of knowledge may receive its due improvement; that what is already done, in all parts of the world, may be collected; that what may be hereafter proposed may meet a candid hearing, and an enlightened discussion; it is respectfully suggested, in case these observations should reach so far, whether a professorship, on new and distinct foundations; a professorship of *ca-thotepistemia*, or any other denomination which may obtain; would not be advisable, in the University of Oxford, in England, among the most ancient, among the most respectable, if not, actually, the most ancient, and the most respectable of the scientific institutions which are now in existence upon this globe?

From the influence which the University of Oxford exercises over British literature; from the influence which Bri-

tish literature exercises upon all nations; an establishment of this kind, in such a quarter, may, if any human operations can, accelerate the glorious and happy day, which religion promises, and which philosophy does not disclaim, when catholic science, and when catholic faith, shall pervade the whole world of mankind.

HYLORUS.

[From the New York National Advocate.]

#### DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

*Wall Street* is a kind of commercial barometer, and I always observe the countenances of men of business in passing through that bustling street. Very lately I was stopped by a commercial quidnunc, who informed me that Mr. A. B. C. D. E. and F. had failed within three days, that times were uncommonly bad, and prospects very gloomy, and the result could not be foreseen. Independent of the hazards of commerce, I could account for these failures. These houses of some ten years standing, had commenced with small capitals, some with no capital, and instead of uniting industry, prudence, and rigid economy, a contrary course had been pursued, and the first shock overwhelmed them. Look into the houses of some of the merchants, and see them furnished with a splendour equal to that of British nobility; look at their mode of life and actual expenses, and say, whether any business can bear such extravagance. Several of these broken merchants have expended for ten years past, near 10,000 dollars per annum, in their houses, carriages and wines; can it, therefore, be surprising, that an accumulation of such expenses should lead to ruin. I have long observed, with regret, the wanton extravagance of our merchants and traders. A store is rented at 1200 or 1500 dollars per annum, and a dwelling house at 1000 or 1200 dollars; and a system of living corresponding with such establishments is adopted, which sets economy at defiance, and leads to ruin—and, by a pernicious example, attracts others into the dangerous vortex. Why should men waste money? why should more money be expended than what may be necessary for the decent comforts of life? why will fami-

lies plunge themselves in ruin, merely to live a few years in luxury? Is not such a course at war with common sense, and with the duty which a man owes to society and his family? can any business prosper under an annual domestic expenditure of 10,000 dollars, together with losses in trade? These reflections I made to myself as I entered Broadway and looked into Eastburn's; not a soul was there—and not one dollar would extravagant men take from their appetites, to purchase a mental banquet at so large a storehouse; a crowd was entering the City Hotel, and, as I follow all crowds to study character, I fell in the current which carried me up to the ball-room, where, on a long table, which covered half the saloon, a gorgeous display of rich plated ware was seen—an auctioneer was selling the ware to many ladies and very few gentlemen, and the ladies were bidding for articles the real value of which they were ignorant of. Now, thinks I, while these amiable wives are so anxiously struggling to get rid of their husbands' money, their husbands, poor creatures, are toiling in the sun, borrowing at large premiums in Wall street, and doing all to preserve their credit, while their unthinking companions are plunging them into deeper difficulties. One lady bid high for a plated soup tureen—"She shant have it, I am determined," said a cross little woman, "I'll have it, cost what it will;"—then commenced opposition, then commenced a system of outbidding, until the articles were knocked off at *twice* their value. And who suffers, said I? The husband. Surely, some reflection, some consideration, is due to a toiling, anxious, worried husband, who, while endeavouring to save a dollar in business, loses twenty by the extravagance of a wife. Why buy a plated soup tureen for forty dollars? will not one of china for five dollars do full as well? why buy plated wine coolers—plated toast racks, beefsteak plates, and gravy dishes? If you cannot afford to have silver then purchase china, which is more neat and economical. But the eccentricities of fashion are ruining families by wholesale, and what is wasted for unnecessary articles, would doubly pay for those which are indispensable.

If these things are not checked, we may complain of the times without pro-

ducing reform, and now is the time to commence the work of regeneration, and to use firmness where persuasion fails.

HOWARD.

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### MUNGO PARK.

The death of Mr. Park, the enterprising traveller in the interior of Africa, seems now to be placed beyond a doubt. The following information of that event corroborates in part, the statement given by Amadi Fatoama, who was despatched in quest of Park from the Gambia, some years since; but is at variance with the circumstances attending it. Mr. Bowditch, who conducted a successful mission from Cape Coast Castle to the King of the Ashantees, obtained, while at Commassie, the summer before last, the following account, during one of his visits to Baba, the chief of the Moors. A Moor, who had just come from Tombuctoo, was sent for the purpose of seeing Mr. Bowditch, and who did not express the surprise that was anticipated on seeing a white man, and accounted for it from having before seen three white men at Boussa. This naturally created a desire of being informed of the particulars, and Baba interpreted to Mr. Bowditch the following relation which the Moor gave:—"That some years ago a vessel, with masts, suddenly appeared on the Quolla, or Niger, near Boussa, with three white men and some black. The natives encouraged by these strange men, took off provisions for sale, were well paid, and received presents besides: it seems the vessel had anchored. The next day, perceiving the vessel going on, the natives hurried after her (the Moor protesting, from their anxiety to save her from sunken rocks with which the Quolla abounds;) but the white men mistaking, and thinking they pursued for a bad purpose, deterred them. The vessels soon after struck; the men jumped into the water and tried to swim, but could not for the current, and were drowned. He thought some of their clothes were now at Wanwaw, but he did not believe there were any books or papers." This story was afterwards repeated to Mr. Bowditch by another Moor, but who was not, like the former, an eye witness of the transaction. An Arabic manuscript



was also obtained by this gentleman, which corroborates the fate of Mr. Park and his companion, lieut. Martyn, and adds that one of the bodies had been found and buried. There is, however, reason to hope that some further information may be obtained. Mr. Hutchinson, who was left as resident agent at Coomassie, learning from Baba, the person before mentioned, that a Moor was about to depart for Jenue, sent a letter to two Europeans who resided there, and whom he supposed were some belonging to Park's expedition, as seven of the soldiers are yet unaccounted for, who were in good health when separated from their commander. There are also, it seems, two white men at Tombuctoo, who have been there for several years. The Moors assured Mr. Hutchinson that there was no doubt of the letter reaching its destination, and that gentleman accompanied it with two notices in English and Arabic, offering a reward for information.

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[From the Commercial Advertiser.]

### NATIONAL PHARMACOPŒIA.

Doctor Reece, of London, after announcing the American National Pharmacopœia, in the Gazette of Health for December, 1818, observes, "that in January, 1817, Dr. Lyman Spalding submitted to the New York County Medical Society a project for the formation of a National Pharmacopœia, by the authority of the Medical Societies, and Medical Schools in the United States.

"The plan was, 1. That a Convention should be called in each of the four grand divisions of the United States, to be composed of delegates from all the Medical Societies and Schools. 2. That each district convention should form a Pharmacopœia, and elect delegates to meet in general convention in the City of Washington, on the first of January, 1820. 3. That the general Convention should, from the district Convention Pharmacopœias, form the national work,\*

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\*We are informed that this plan has met the approbation of all the Institutions to which it was addressed, and that the district convention for the northern states will meet at Boston, on the first day of June, and that for the middle states, in Philadelphia, on the

This plan was submitted to the Medical Society of the State of New York in February, 1818, and by them adopted, and ordered to be carried into execution by their committee, consisting of Drs. David Hosack, J. R. B. Rogers, Samuel L. Mitchell, John Stearns, John Watts, jr. J. Romeyn Beck, Lyman Spalding, Wright Post, and Alexander H. Stevens.

"We are credibly informed that the College of Physicians of Edinburgh, conceiving their University to be the first school of Medicine in these realms, intend to apply to Parliament for authority to form a committee of eminent Physicians, Surgeons, and Chemists, for the purpose of preparing a National Pharmacopœia, to regulate the practice of pharmacy throughout the united kingdom. The necessity of the measure is so obvious, and the proposal so honourable to the College, that the permission of the legislature will, no doubt, be cheerfully granted. This will lead to a revision of the obsolete charter of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and the adoption of laws that are adapted to the present state of Medicine, that will encourage genius and suppress quackery.

"Our correspondent adds, that it is not the intention of the Edinburgh College to solicit the co-operation of the London College, and, praiseworthy as the undertaking is, that an opposition from the latter is expected."

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*Annapolis, Maryland, May 6.*

Mr. Graham, and his family, arrived in this city on Saturday last, and yesterday embarked on board the frigate Congress, captain Henly.

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The British ship Forth, with Mr. Bagot, and his family on board, sailed early on Tuesday morning for England.

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*Paris, March 28.*

M. Veillon has submitted to the government a plan for a new organization of telegraphs, by means of which 3900 despatches per day may be transmitted to 500 correspondents in different parts of France and the answers received.

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same day. The convention for the southern and western states will be held in the autumn.

In the packet *Volant*, which arrived at Boston on the 2d inst. from St. John, (N. B.) came passengers, the Hon. Ward Chipman, Ward Chipman, esq. and Wm. Odell, esq. British commissioners under the American treaty, on their way to the Canadian lines.

#### *Circular Letters in Fac Simile.*

In the *Mémorial Bordelais* for Feb. 14, 1819, there is the following advertisement.

"Mr. Gaulon, teacher of penmanship, has the honour to inform the merchants, that he is about to show his lithographic press, by which he prints in a few hours, in all languages, the circular letters, prices current, &c. which are of daily use in commerce: And the merchants will the more value this establishment, because the copies printed are no other than the fac similes of the hand writing used in their counting houses."

#### INDIANS.

By a report made to the assembly of this state, it appears that the whole number of Indians within it, is 4,976. Oneidas, 1031. The land possessed by all the Indians, is 271,423 acres—By the Oneidas, 20,000. All the land is estimated at \$1,626,000. [*New York paper.*]

#### POINT OF CEREMONY.

Piron had a high respect for his character as a poet. At a great man's house, a stranger stopped, that Piron might enter the room before him. "Pass, sir," said the master of the house, "he is only a poet." 'As my rank is mentioned,' replied Piron with vivacity, 'I shall claim the precedence.'

#### *A check to Intemperance.*

The selectmen of Bedford (Mass.) influenced by a firm determination faithfully to discharge their duty as guardians of the interests of the town, have in obedience to the laws, posted up at the pub-

lic houses in that town, a list of names of persons notoriously addicted to intemperate drinking of ardent spirits; and have forbidden the sale of ardent spirits to such persons, on pain of incurring the penalties contained in the laws in such cases provided. [*Salem Gaz.*]

#### CRIMINAL OFFENDERS.

The following statement was presented to the British House of Commons, June 5th, 1818, and by them ordered to be printed, showing the increase of crimes for the last thirteen years:

| <i>In the year 1805 and 1817.</i>          |   |       |        |
|--|---|-------|--------|
| Committed for trial                        | - | 4,605 | 15,932 |
| Sentenced to death                         | - | 350   | 1,302  |
| Executed                                   | - | 68    | 115    |
| Being 1 in 5 in 1805, and 1 in 11 in 1817. |   |       |        |

Exports from Savannah, from 1st October, 1818, to the 1st April, 1819.

|                | <i>Bales of<br/>Sea-Island</i> | <i>Bales of<br/>Upland</i> | <i>Tierces<br/>Rice</i> | <i>Hhds<br/>Tobacco</i> |
|----------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| To Liverpool   | 2,407                          | 24,986                     | 132                     | 17                      |
| Greenock       | 829                            | 2,401                      | 200                     |                         |
| Havre-de-Grace | 397                            | 10,010                     | 686                     |                         |
| Rouen          | 91                             | 1,173                      | 176                     |                         |
| Nantz          | 163                            | 1,059                      | 123                     |                         |
| Falmouth       |                                | 136                        | 665                     | 11                      |
| Bremen         |                                | 448                        | 896                     | 131                     |
| West Indies    |                                |                            | 1,816                   | 41                      |
| Coastwise      | 1                              | 16,497                     | 1,269                   | 134                     |
| Total          | 3,888                          | 56,700                     | 5,963                   | 334                     |

Exports from Charleston, from 1st October, 1818, to 1st April, 1819.

|                    | <i>Sea Island.</i> | <i>Upland.</i> | <i>Rice.</i> | <i>Tobacco.</i> |
|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| To Great Britain   | 4,940              | 38,253         | 10,846       | 50              |
| France             | 520                | 9,762          | 1,883        | 40              |
| The rest of Europe |                    | 2,929          | 8,775        |                 |
| West Indies, &c.   |                    |                | 6,283        | 141             |
| Coastwise          |                    | 5,467          | 7,137        | 30              |
| Total              | 5,460              | 55,411         | 34,924       | 261             |

Flour inspected in the city of Richmond, during the quarter ending April 30, 1819.

|       |                          |
|-------|--------------------------|
| 43601 | barrels superfine flour, |
| 7745  | do fine,                 |
| 2145  | do cross middlings,      |
| 561   | do straight do           |
| 510   | do ship stuff,           |
| 761   | do condemned flour.      |

54783 barrels.

EDMUND WALLS, *Inspector of flour.*



*Prince Regent and Louis XVIII.*

We have heard that when the Prince Regent was taking leave of the present French king at Dover, his Royal Highness addressed him in the fine expression of Louis XIV to James II, when setting out to attempt the recovery of the English throne: "The best wish I can make for you, Sir, is that I may never see you again; if, however, fortune should oblige you to return, you will still find me, what you have already found me." 25th Feb. 1689.

A well timed compliment, which, besides its obvious import, had the merit of reminding his majesty of the generosity of his great ancestor, and of a king of France having paid to an unfortunate sovereign the same attentions which under happier auspices he himself now received. [*Quarterly Review.*]

*Literature and Science.*

[A friend has promised to furnish us occasionally with notices like the following, which, though they may be published without much arrangement, will we hope be acceptable to our readers. These are extracted from Professor Cooper's Emporium.]

## LENGTH OF THE YARD.

The English yard is said to have been taken from the arm of king Henry I, in 1101.

Graham found the length of the pendulum vibrating seconds accurately, equal to 39,13 inches.—*Desaguliers.*

Bird's parliamentary standard is considered as of the highest authority, it agrees sufficiently with Sir George Shuckburgh's and professor Pickett's scales, made by Troughton.

The Royal Society's standard, by Graham, is perhaps about a thousandth part of an inch longer than Bird's; but it is not quite uniform throughout its length.—*Maskelyne, Ph. Tr.*

The standard in the exchequer, is about .0075 inch shorter than the yard of the Royal Society.—*Ph. Tr.* 1743.

General Roy, employed a scale of Sisson divided by Bird. He says it agrees exactly with the Tower standard on the scale of the Royal Society.—*Ph. Tr.* 1785.

Taking Troughton's scale for the standard, Sir G. Shuckburgh finds the original Tower standard 36.004; the yard E on the Royal Society's scale by Graham, 36.0013 inches; the yard exchequer of the same scale, 35.96933; Roy's scale, 36.00036: the Royal Society's scale by Bird, 35.99955: Bird's parliamentary standard of 1758, 36.00023.

The English standards are adjusted and employed at the temperature of 62° of Fahrenheit's thermometer; the French at the freezing point of water.

## GROWTH OF VEGETABLES.

M. du Petit Thouars, some time since, exhibited to the Royal Academy of France an onion which weighed 3lbs. 7 oz. and was 19 inches in circumference. Dr. Desaguliers, in calculating the ratio of the growth of a turnip and the seed, found that the root was 438,000 times as heavy as the seed; consequently, that during its growth, it had gained in every minute seven times the weight of the seed. Applying the same calculation to the weight of the onion, M. du Petit Thouars found that in every minute it had gained only thrice the weight of its seed.

## NEW INVENTIONS.

Several accounts of useful inventions have appeared in the French publications relative to the Arts and Sciences; among others the following: a method of separating the hair from the rabbit down, and thus rendering the latter equal to the finest beaver, for the manufacture of hats; the down being more susceptible of the dye when unmixed with the hair, which has hitherto given a coarse appearance to even the best hats, in which rabbit down has been mixed with the beaver; and a plan of silvering looking-glasses, which effectually secures the silver from damp or mildew. This plan has been fairly tried, and a looking-glass placed on water for eight days sustained no kind of damage.

## AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES.

An article in the Cleveland Register states that a mound of considerable di-

mensions on the west side of the Cuyahoga river, Ohio, had been opened, and a number of silver broaches found within the body of it which were much corroded by rust. The writer of the article proves that the mound was a depository of the dead, by the remains of human bones which were found, and he also proves it to be of great antiquity, by a part of the bones being in a state of dust when found, and the apparently sound parts presently becoming so upon exposure to air. The same paragraph affirms that an earthen pot, capable of holding three gallons, has been recently washed by the Miami river from a mound originally on its bank which was 350 feet in diameter at its basis and 100 feet high. From these and many other similar discoveries, the writer believes that this country was once inhabited by a race of people, at least, partially civilized, and that this race have been exterminated by the forefathers of the present and late tribes of Indians in this country.

[From the Albany Gazette.]

*Receipt for the cure of the murrain in horned cattle; also the horn distemper and the garget.*

Take of the field mercury, alias stump ivy, alias poison vine, (which is found growing in wet land, and is very poisonous to the human species,) one pound of the root and branches; boil it very strong and when sufficiently cool, give, by way of drench, three junk bottles of it, and as much more diffused in a pail or two of water. The cure is certain and effectual; discovered by the subscriber, resident in Portland, (Massachusetts.)

JEDEDIAH DOW.

London, March 23.

#### *Arctic Discoveries.*

The Gazette of Saturday night announces the Prince Regent's approbation of the following scale of rewards proposed in a memorial from the Board of Longitude, taken into consideration by his Royal Highness in council on the 19th inst.—viz.

1. To the first ship belonging to any of his majesty's subjects or to his majesty, that shall reach the longitude of 110 deg. west from Greenwich, or the mouth

of Hearne's or Coppermine river, by sailing within the arctic circle, £5,000; to the first ship, as aforesaid, that shall reach the longitude of 130 deg. west from Greenwich, or the Whale islands of Mackenzie, by sailing within the arctic circle, £10,000; to the first ship, as aforesaid, that shall reach the longitude of 150 deg. west from Greenwich, by sailing westwards within the arctic circle, £12,000; the act having already allotted to the first ship that shall reach the Pacific ocean by a northwest passage the full reward of £20,000.

2. To the first ship, as aforesaid, that shall reach the 83d deg. of north latitude, £1,000; to 85 deg. £2,000; to 87 deg. £3,000; to 88 deg. £4,000; the act having already allotted to the first ship that shall reach to, or beyond 90 deg. the full reward of £5,000.

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*By Harrison Hall*—The Port Folio, for May, 1819, which is embellished with a view of the Independent Church at Baltimore, and contains among other articles, an account of the capture of Fort William Henry; Reviews; Life and Adventures of Peter Wilkins, a Cornish man; Bowden's Prayers for the use of Families; Cooper's edition of Thompson's Chemistry; Leigh Hunt's Foliage; Croly's Lines on the Death of the Princess Charlotte; Maxims of Government; Timothy Tiekler's Letters, No. 1; Complaints of a Wife; Description of the Independent Church at Baltimore; the Edinburgh Review; Love Letters of 1666; Defence of the American Character; Literary and Scientific Intelligence.—Poetry: To a Lady; Love and Friendship; a Poetical Banquet, by Croaker; Abstract of the Surgeon General's Report, by the same; Lines by Orlando; to Anthea; to Celia; from Hafez.

*By Kirk & Mercein, N. Y.*—Tom Crib's Memorial to Congress, with a Preface, Notes, and Appendix, by one of the Fancey, author of the Fudge Family.

Edinburgh Review, No. 61, for December, 1818.

#### IN PRESS.

*A. Small.*—A new and improved edition of Willieh's Domestic Encyclopædia, in 3 vols. 8vo. with Additions and Amendments, by Thomas Cooper, esq. Subscription price \$3.50, boards.

*John E. Hall*, editor of the Law Journal and Port Folio—Digested Index to the Term Reports, analytically arranged. Containing all the points of law argued and determined in K. B. from 1785 to 1818, and in C. P. from 1788 to 1818. Subscription price \$8.00.

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